



PSYCHE.

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Notes on White Mountain Noctuidæ.

The number of species of Noctuidæ taken on the excursion of our Club at Mt. Washington was very small in comparison with that which is known to occur there, and this poor success was mainly due to the difficulties which rendered almost impracticable the use of "sugar" and "light" in capturing them. However, of those secured, some were new to science, many were rare, and all deserve mention. Particular interest attaches to the distribution of the species which are peculiar to the mountain fauna, and as, fortunately, many of these were taken in the pupal state (through the kindness of the coleopterists of the expedition), we are able to fix beyond question their true habitat and the feeding place of their larvæ.

The notes attached to each species show that those of which two or more specimens were captured were found indifferently over the upper part of the mountain, and that therefore the presence of two distinct faunal areas above the tree line was not indicated, at least for the family to which our observations are confined.

The great preponderance of the higher genera will be noticed, and this proportion holds good in the north temperate countries of Europe and Asia as well as America; the lower forms appear more numerous as the climate becomes warmer, attaining their greatest development in the tropics.

The following is a complete list of the species:

Pseudostyatira cymatophoroides Guen. Two specimens of the typical form were taken at sugar in the Glen; one showed a marked approach to the var. *expultrix* Grote, which was common in the same locality, and also near the Half-way House, from July 3 to 10.

Gonophora scripta Gosse. Common in the Glen and near the camp, at sugar and light. This species occurs very rarely near Boston.

Jaspidea lepidula Grote. A single specimen of this rare and beautiful species was captured at sugar, near the Glen House, on June 29.

Lithacodia bellicula Hübn. Not uncommon in the Valley.

Microcoelia fragilis Guen. One specimen caught on the carriage road near the two mile mark; others were found at the head of Tuckerman's Ravine, and near the seven mile mark. The occurrence of this species at this height is very interesting; it is also found in various localities in the Middle and Western States.

Acronycta dactylina Grote. A pair was taken at sugar near the second saw mill, on June 30. This species approaches very closely indeed to *A. rubricoma* Guen.

Acronycta brumosa Guen. Grote and Robinson's *A. Verrilli* is identical with Guenée's species. The only specimen seen was taken by Mr. J. C. Munro, near the Half-way House, on July 1.

Acronycta superans Guen. One perfect example of this handsome insect was found by Mr. Austin, clinging to some rocks near the Summit House, on July 3.

Agrotis scropulana Morr. Seven pupæ were found; three on the Ledge, and the others on the bridle path, for some distance beyond the seven mile mark. The moths emerged in Cambridge from July 12 to 20; their delicate shades of brown, blue and creamy white, place them among the most beautiful of our Noctuidæ.

Agrotis opipara Morr. Of this species, which almost approaches its congener in beauty, five pupæ were found; one on the Ledge, two above this locality, by Mr. Emerton, and two by ourselves, buried deeply beneath the moss on one of the numerous plats of sedge, a few hundred feet below the summit. The perfect insects came out at the same time as those of the preceding species.

Agrotis okakensis Pack. One pupa of this rare species was found by Mr. Emerton above the Ledge; it emerged on July

10. This is the first record of its occurrence at the White Mountains; the specimen, compared with one received from Labrador, through the kindness of Mr. Herman Strecker, and with Dr. Packard's type from the same locality, shows little or no variation.

Polia perquiritata Morr. One specimen taken at light, near the Half-way House on July 6.

Anarta melanopa Thunb. We found this typical subalpine species, which also flies in Labrador, on the mountains of Colorado and on the Alps, distributed over the mountain above the tree line, and in one case below it. The following are all the localities in which it was observed: on the Ledge, three or four worn specimens from July 1 to 3; a few feet above "Sanborn's Camp"; on the flat land in the neighborhood of Wiley's House, and here feeding with *Chion. semidea* on the flowers of *Cassiope hypnoides* Don.; among the rocks near the Summit House; over the entire southern slope of the mountain, from the carriage road to the edge of the ravines; down the precipitous descent into Tuckerman's Ravine, one specimen was taken at the foot, among birches two or three feet high.

Plusia mappa G. & R. One specimen was found by Mr. Blanchard on a shrub near the carriage road, on June 29, another was taken at sugar near the camp, on July 6.

Pteroscia atrata Morr. A pupa found on the Ledge produced this species; a worn specimen was also captured at light near the camp, on July 8.

Euclidia cuspidea Guen. Common in dry fields in the Glen.

H. K. Morrison.

English Names for Butterflies.

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39. *Polystichtis borealis*.—The large Metal-mark.
This is Grote's name. I had called it the Steel-speck. Both names are in allusion to the metallic dots with which the wings are covered.
40. *Thecla Ontario*.—The northern Hair-streak.
41. *Thecla Liparops*.—The white-striped Hair-streak.
Called the streaked *Thecla*, by Harris.
42. *Thecla Edwardsii*.—Edwards' Hair-streak.
43. *Thecla Calanus*.—The banded Hair-streak.
44. *Thecla acadica*.—The Acadian Hair-streak.